



Chester Rural District Council

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
(DR. W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.)

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH  
INSPECTOR  
(E. CLARKSON, M.A.P.H.I.)

for the year  
1966



**A N N U A L   R E P O R T**  
**of the Medical Officer of Health for the**  
**CHESTER RURAL DISTRICT for the Year 1966**

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure of submitting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Chester Rural District for the year 1966.

The adjusted birth rate of 19.43 shows a decrease compared with the rate of 21.12 for the year 1965. The birth rate for England and Wales is 17.7 per thousand live births. The adjusted death rate is 10.19 compared with 10.41 for 1965. The death rate for England and Wales is 11.7 per thousand of the population. There was one maternal death reported during the year.

I have again to report unsatisfactory water supplies; In one case a private source was contaminated by flooding by a nearby brook and following representation, this was put on to the public Water Supply. The other case concerned an outbreak of Gastro-enteritis on a Caravan Site, and after investigation it was found that housewives using the shallow sinks which are to be found in caravans were contaminating the taps when washing and rinsing baby's napkins. After suitable advice this source of contamination has ceased. Fuller details are given in the body of the Report.

An outbreak of a form of Smallpox known as variola minor occurred in the West Midlands and later in Salford. This necessitated many people travelling abroad being vaccinated as foreign countries were insisting people leaving this country having evidence of recent vaccination. Also it was necessary for the Medical Staff to see suspected cases of this illness on behalf of General Practitioners. No cases were notified in the area of the Rural District.

Measles is again the most prevalent of the Infectious diseases with Dysentery second with 38 cases notified.

Mr. Wilkes, the Chief Public Health Inspector, resigned during the year to take up a new appointment with the Aethwy Rural District Council in Anglesey. I would like to wish him well in his new appointment, and at the same time to welcome Mr. Clarkson as his successor.

My Report as Divisional Medical Officer for the South-West Cheshire Division of the Cheshire County Council, of which the Rural District forms a part, is to be found at the end of the Report.

I wish to thank the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Staff of the Health Department for their help and assistance during the year.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. A. POLLITT,

Divisional Medical Officer.

# **CHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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## **Chairman of Public Health Committee:**

Mrs. V. J. SHINN

## **Public Health Department Staff**

### **Medical Officer of Health:**

Dr. W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### **Chief Public Health Inspector:**

E. CLARKSON, M.A.P.H.I.

(From 9th May, 1966)

### **Senior Additional Public Health Inspector:**

W. M. COBDEN, M.A.P.H.I.

### **Additional Public Health Inspector:**

I. D. MACMASTER, M.A.P.H.I.

(From 1st July, 1966)

### **Clerk:**

Mrs. S. WILLIAMS

### **Shorthand Typist-Clerk:**

Mrs. J. D. KERR

(From 16th May, 1966)

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

### Laboratory Facilities

The Ministry of Health Regional Laboratory under its Director, Dr. Poole, is available in Chester for the examination of bacteriological specimens.

### Ambulance Services

These are provided by the Cheshire County Council assisted by the Chester City Ambulances acting as an Agency Service.

### Nursing in the Home

Home nursing is undertaken by District Nurses under the direction of the Cheshire County Council.

### Clinics

County Council Clinics are provided in the following parts of the district:

Barrow	Infant Welfare
Christleton	Infant Welfare
Gt. Boughton	Infant Welfare
Huntington	Infant Welfare
Saughall	Infant Welfare
Upton	Infant Welfare and School Clinic
Chester	Orthopaedic and Tuberculosis

Special Rural Clinics are also available by appointment as and when required.

### Hospitals

The district is served by the General Hospitals at Chester, Barrow, Clatterbridge and Liverpool. The Hospital at Barrow provides for special treatment of Chest diseases.

## NATIONAL STATISTICS

The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1966 was 17.7 per 1,000 population, as compared with 18.0 for 1965.

The Death Rate for England and Wales for 1966 was 11.7 per 1,000 population. In 1965, the Death Rate was 11.5.

Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales, i.e. deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births was 19.0 and is similar to 1965.

Natural increase in population (i.e. excess of births over deaths) 1956-1966—England and Wales:

Year	Per 1,000 Pop.	Year	Per 1,000 Pop.
1955	3.3	1961	5.4
1956	4.0	1962	6.0
1957	4.6	1963	5.8
1958	4.7	1964	7.1
1959	4.9	1965	6.5
1960	5.6	1966	6.0

# CHESTER RURAL DISTRICT

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area: 43,811 acres.

Population Mid-1966 .....	33,320
Number of inhabited houses .....	10,095
Rateable value at 1st April, 1966 .....	£1,459,230
Product of 1d. Rate at 1st April, 1966 .....	£6,194

The Council-owned houses total 1,450, seventy-eight of which were completed in 1966.

The number of private houses built in the year was 279.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1966

#### BIRTHS

##### Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	287	266	553
Illegitimate ... ..	12	13	25

Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 17.35.

Using Comparability Factor of 1.12 the adjusted Birth Rate is 19.43.

##### Still Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	3	4	7
Illegitimate ... ..	1	—	1

Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births: 17.59.

Total of Live and Still Births: 586.

##### Deaths

Male	Female	Total
218	223	441

Death Rate per 1,000 population: 13.23.

Using Comparability Factor of 0.77 the adjusted Death Rate is 10.19.

##### Deaths (due to maternal causes):

Pregnancy—Childbirth ... ..	1
Maternal Mortality Rate, i.e. per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	1.7

##### Deaths of Infants under one year:

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	5	3	8
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—

Infant Mortality Rate, i.e. per 1,000 live births: 13.85.



### Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age (Neo-natal deaths):

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	1	1	2
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—

Neo-natal Mortality Rate: 3.46.

### Deaths of Infants under one week of age:

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	1	1	2
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate: 3.46.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under one week) per 1,000 total live and still births: 17.06.

Illegitimate live births as a percentage of total live births: 4.52 per cent.

Natural increase in population (that is, excess of births over deaths) 1955—1966.

Nat. Inc.			Nat. Inc.		
per 1,000			per 1,000		
Year	Pop.	Pop.	Year	Pop.	Pop.
1955 .....	26,810	—1.35	1961 .....	28,170	2.69
1956 .....	27,680	—1.15	1962 .....	30,190	4.5
1957 .....	27,740	—1.26	1963 .....	30,850	2.88
1958 .....	27,380	—0.04	1964 .....	31,130	4.27
1959 .....	27,840	2.11	1965 .....	32,500	5.51
1960 .....	28,250	2.3	1966 .....	33,320	4.12

### Table of number of Live Births and Birth Rate, 1955—1966:

Birth			Birth		
Rate			Rate		
Year	No.	Rate	Year	No.	Rate
1955 .....	365	13.61	1961 .....	476	15.64
1956 .....	429	15.5	1962 .....	547	18.13
1957 .....	357	12.8	1963 .....	539	17.47
1958 .....	416	15.19	1964 .....	562	18.08
1959 .....	425	15.26	1965 .....	613	18.86
1960 .....	442	15.64	1966 .....	578	17.35

### Table of number of Deaths and Crude Death Rates, 1955—1966:

Death			Death		
Rate			Rate		
Year	No.	Rate	Year	No.	Rate
1955 .....	401	14.96	1961 .....	400	14.19
1956 .....	461	16.65	1962 .....	411	13.60
1957 .....	390	14.06	1963 .....	450	14.91
1958 .....	420	15.23	1964 .....	429	13.78
1959 .....	366	13.15	1965 .....	434	13.35
1960 .....	377	13.34	1966 .....	441	13.23

Table of Infant Mortality, 1955—1966:

Year	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births	Year	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births
1955 .....	5	13.7	1961 .....	10	21.0
1956 .....	5	11.65	1962 .....	12	21.95
1957 .....	8	22.4	1963 .....	6	11.13
1958 .....	7	16.8	1964 .....	9	16.00
1959 .....	8	18.8	1965 .....	12	19.57
1960 .....	7	15.8	1966 .....	8	13.85

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... Nil

Deaths from Whooping Cough ... Nil

Particulars of unusual or excessive mortality during the year:

	Male	Female	Total	In 1965
(i) Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System ...	82	89	171	153
(ii) Cancer ...	37	37	74	70
(iii) Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	33	40	77	84
(iv) Cancer of Lungs (included in (ii) above) ...	13	5	18	10
(v) Coronary Disease of Heart (included in (i) above) ...	47	29	76	64

### CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1966

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ...	1	—
Syphilitic Diseases ...	—	1
Other Infective or Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—
Cancer (all sites) ...	37	37
Leukaemia ...	—	1
Diabetes ...	2	1
Vascular Lesion of Nervous System ...	33	40
Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System ...	82	89
Bronchitis ...	10	6
Pneumonia ...	23	17
Influenza ...	2	—
Ulcer of Stomach ...	1	1
Enteritis or Diarrhoea ...	—	2
Pregnancy and Childbirth ...	—	1
Congenital Malformations ...	2	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	3	—
Suicide ...	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	5	1
All other Accidents ...	4	3
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ...	6	18



## INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

### Prevalence of and control over Infectious and other diseases.

The following notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) were notified during the year:

							Total Cases Notified
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

## TUBERCULOSIS

### New Cases and Mortality during 1966:

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	5	—	—	—	5
65 years and over	1	—	—	—	1
Age unknown	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	6	1	—	—	7

### Deaths:

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	1	—	—	—	1
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	—	—	1

## MILK SUPPLY

Arising from the routine sampling of raw milk by officials of the Cheshire County Council, eight notifications were received of evidence of Brucella infection in certain dairy herds in the district.

These notifications are acted upon immediately, and it is pleasing to report that the utmost co-operation has been received from the farmers concerned and arrangements have been made forthwith, for the milk to be pasteurised. A detailed herd investigation is then carried out in order to isolate the infected animals.

I am grateful to the County Council for the following details of milk samples obtained during 1966, from this area.

		Total Submitted	Number Positive Brucella
Bulk Samples	... ..	104	8
Dealer Samples	... ..	118	—
Individual Cow Samples	... ..	88	1
		<hr/> 310	<hr/> 9

The number of dairy herds in the district, from which raw milk is sold to the public, remains at 16.

## INFLUENZAL INFECTION

In the early part of the year there was a considerable and widespread outbreak of Influenzal virus infection. This affected many schools in the Rural District. At the height of the epidemic, between a third and half of the children were absent from several of our schools. On investigation the virus chiefly responsible for this outbreak was Influenzal Virus 'B', which was countrywide in its distribution. However, we were also able to isolate Influenzal Virus 'A' in schools in the vicinity of Chester. This was one of the few places in the Country where this particular virus was isolated during this outbreak.

## TUBERCULOSIS

A case of Tuberculosis was notified from amongst the teaching staff of a school in the Rural District, and as a result, all the children who were contacts, were investigated to exclude any Tubercular infection. This involved Heaf testing every child in the school and those that showed a Positive reaction to this test were X-rayed. One child had to be followed up after this investigation but was eventually cleared, and in the final event, no child contacted Tuberculosis.

## SECTION 47—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

The provisions of the above Act enable a Local Authority to apply for compulsory removal to a Hostel or Hospital of persons who are in need of care and attention, and who are unable to care for themselves. Much time and patience is devoted to the needs of the aged by a variety of workers and every effort is made to avoid a compulsory removal of persons from their homes. In all cases during the year, assistance, when required, was able to be given through Domiciliary Services or else removal to appropriate Hospital or Hostel accommodation was effected by voluntary co-operation.

# CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1966

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1966, and in so doing, wish to place on record, appreciation of your ex-Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. G. Wilkes, for his 19 years of service with this Authority and to wish him every success in his appointment with Aethwy Rural District Council, Anglesey.

During the year, work continued with the inspection of premises registered under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, and I am pleased to report that a detailed inspection had been carried out of all registered premises by the end of the year.

The indiscriminate dumping of litter in various parts of the district has continued and every effort is made to collect such deposits with as little delay as possible, in an attempt to discourage further tipping. It is difficult to understand why people despoil the countryside in this manner, when the Council operate a special collection service and will collect any domestic waste from dwelling houses on request, and it is my fervent hope that more use will be made of this service in the future and that this indiscriminate dumping will cease as people become more litter concious.

The litter problem is further aggravated by vagrants in caravans, and it is not uncommon to see several caravans on the roadside verges in various parts of the rural district with the occupants sorting scrap metal and discarded clothing, needless to say, anything not saleable is left for the local authority to collect after the caravans have been moved, following determined efforts by the Public Health Inspectors and the Police.

It has also been necessary to take action under The Removal of Vehicles (England and Wales) Regulations, to secure the removal of 12 cars abandoned in the district.

The weekly collection of household refuse from all dwellings in the district and twice weekly collection from the larger shops and hotels, has continued despite the fact that to maintain a staff of 26 men on refuse collection, a total of 76 men were engaged, and of these, 71 left the service before the end of the year, and my thanks are due to the few regular members of the outside staff and the Foreman for their assistance in maintaining this most essential service.

Out of the three licenced slaughterhouses in the area at the commencement of the year, only one remained licenced on the 31st December, this was due to the owner of the Mickle Trafford slaughterhouse not making application for renewal and the refusal of the Council to renew the licence of the Picton slaughterhouse.

The throughput of the remaining slaughterhouse at Chorlton-by-Backford has continued to increase and when you relate the number of animals slaughtered in 1966 (15,728) to the total for 1960 (10,111) you will appreciate the ever increasing amount of time the public health inspectors have to devote to meat inspection, because of this,

and the increase in work generally, it may be necessary in the coming year to consider the appointment of an additional inspector.

In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute to the Chairman Mrs. V. J. Shinn, for her invaluable help and assistance during my first year as Chief Public Health Inspector, and to thank the members of the Public Health Committee for their support. I should also like to express my sincere appreciation to my fellow inspectors and office staff for their loyalty and co-operation.

I am,

Madam, Chairman,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

E. CLARKSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

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### Water Supply

The Wirral Water Board, The Chester Waterworks Company and the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Waterworks Company supply mains water throughout the district. The natural fluoride content of the water supplied to this area is negligible and none is added by the various Water Boards.

The seven dwellings at Croughton with an estimated population of 21 are still supplied by private wells but samples taken during the year proved satisfactory, with one exception, and this sample was found to be contaminated with oil. The source of pollution was eventually traced to a defect in the pump housing which was allowing oil to enter the well, after this was remedied and the well cleaned, subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

As in the previous year samples from properties supplied by a private well at Lea Newbold proved unsatisfactory, and I am now pleased to report that following representations by this department, the nine properties concerned have now been connected to a mains supply.

The three unsatisfactory samples of mains water were obtained from caravans at Ince Orchard Caravan Park and were from taps that had not been 'flamed' subsequent samples from 'flamed' taps proved satisfactory.

The following table gives details of samples taken:—

	No. taken	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Bacteriological Samples (Mains) ...	20	17	3
Bacteriological Samples (Private) ...	4	2	2
Chemical Samples (Private) ...	1	—	1
	25	19	6



## Drainage and Sewerage

The Mollington with part of Saughall and Rowton and the Brown Heath area of Christleton sewerage schemes were completed during the year and work commenced on the sewerage scheme for Elton.

Plans to provide main drainage to Bridge Trafford, Mickle Trafford, including Hoole Bank and Guilden Sutton and also Dodleston are well advanced and I hope work will commence without undue delay.

Nine properties were converted from pail closets to fresh water closets.

## Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

### (A) Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices ... ..	18	28	28
Retail Shops ... ..	—	42	42
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2	4	4
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens ...	17	43	43
Fuel Storage Depots ... ..	—	1	—
Totals ...	37	118	117

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act—144.

### (B) Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of Contraventions Found					
4	Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	16
5	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	—
6	Temperature	...	...	...	...	21
7	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	2
8	Lighting	...	...	...	...	4
9	Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	5
10	Washing facilities	...	...	...	...	9
11	Supply of Drinking Water	...	...	...	...	—
12	Clothing Accommodation	...	...	...	...	2
13	Sitting Facilities	...	...	...	...	—
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	...	...	...	...	—
15	Eating Facilities	...	...	...	...	—
16	Floors, Passage & Stairs	...	...	...	...	8
17	Fencing Exposed Parts, Machinery	...	...	...	...	—

18	Protection of Young Persons from Dangerous Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	—
19	Training of Young Persons Working at Dangerous Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	—
23	Prohibition of Heavy Work	...	...	...	...	...	—
24	First Aid General Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total							87

It is pleasing to report that with few exceptions the utmost co-operation is received from the occupiers of the premises inspected and all the contraventions found were dealt with informally and have now been remedied.

### Housing

The number of people on the housing list remains fairly constant at about 650, although I have noted an increasing demand for bungalow or ground floor flat accommodation from elderly people in council houses, and if more of this type of accommodation was available, I could transfer these elderly people and so release a house for a larger family.

During the year 68 Council Houses and ten Flats were built and let, either to applicants from the normal waiting list or to persons from condemned property.

Approval was also given for 14 exchanges to take place between council tenants and 56 casual vacancies occurred.

Council Houses are distributed in the area as follows:—

Parish	No. of Houses
Backford	23
Barrow	48
Capenhurst	22
Christleton	110
Christleton (Flats)	12
Dodleston	35
Dunham-on-the-Hill	56
Elton	24
Great Boughton	155
Guilden Sutton	46
Hapsford	6
Huntington	58
Lea-by-Backford	8
Lea Newbold	2
Littleton	24
Little Stanney	6
Lower Kinnerton	10
Mickle Trafford	42
Mollington	10



Pulford	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Saughall	...	...	...	...	...	...	256
Shotwick	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stoak	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Stoak (Flats)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Thornton-le-Moors	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Upton-by-Chester	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
Upton-by-Chester (Flats)	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Wimbolds Trafford	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Woodbank	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...							<hr/> 1450 <hr/>

In addition under construction at the present time are a further 37 houses and four flats at Upton-by-Chester.

### Refuse Collection and Disposal

A regular weekly service has been maintained to all dwellings in the district and in addition the larger shops and hotels have received a twice weekly service, despite considerable labour difficulties. The special collection vehicle also makes extra collections from dwelling houses when requested in addition to the emptying of litter baskets and collection of rubbish deposited in the district.

The details of men and vehicles engaged on refuse collection and disposal are as follows:—

#### Staff

Foreman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Relief Drivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Refuse Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Depot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tip Controllers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...								<hr/> 30 <hr/>

#### Vehicles

35 cu. yd. Pakamatic Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
20 cu. yd. Pakamatic Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
26 cu.yd. Fore and Aft Tipper with Pressure Plate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16/18 cu. yd. Fore and Aft Tipper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16/18 cu. yd. Fore and Aft Tipper (Special Collection)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16/18 cu. yd. Fore and Aft Tipper (Spare Vehicle)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vehicles Total ...								<hr/> 7 <hr/>

Some idea of the difficulties experienced with obtaining and keeping suitable staff will be seen from the following figures.

	Men
Interviewed at office and offered employment ... ..	98
Number of previous figure who reported for duty ... ..	76
Number who left during the year ... ..	71
Number of men who started and left within the year ...	58

Of these 58 men:

- Five stayed six months or less.
- Sixteen stayed three months or less.
- Eight stayed one month or less.
- Twelve stayed two weeks or less.
- Seventeen stayed less than one week.

Of the full complement of 26 men engaged on refuse collection only six men have five or more years service.

This considerable changeover in staff, together with holidays and sickness has meant that the service has been understaffed for the greater part of the year, a result of this has been that a considerable amount of overtime has had to be worked in order to maintain this weekly service.

In an attempt to retain men, a regular system of vehicle maintenance was introduced whereby normal servicing of vehicles is carried out by the drivers, under supervision, on Saturday mornings, and also one refuse collector in each team is paid a chargehand bonus of 10s. 0d. per week, this seems to be helping the situation but it is too early yet to form definite conclusions.

Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping, at the rear of the Deva Hospital and every effort is made to conform to the Ministry Recommendations for tips of this nature, by levelling and 'blinding' the crude refuse with soil with the Drott Crawler Tractor. In addition, your Rodent Operatives visit each week and carry out any treatment necessary in respect of Rats, Mice or Flies.

To prevent unauthorised tipping during the week-ends a gate and padlock has been provided at the tip entrance and contractors must now obtain approval in writing from this office, before they are allowed on the tip, by this means more control can be exercised over the tip and the results are already proving beneficial.

It has proved impossible to prevent people breaking into the wooden tractor shed on the tip, and the amount of damage done to the tractor has caused considerable concern, however, negotiations are well advanced with the Regional Hospital Board for the use of a brick building at Knolls Farm as a tractor shed and messroom.

Approximately 11,000 dustbins are emptied weekly and 10,000 tons of refuse disposed of during the year on the Council Tip. The refuse vehicles covered a total of 56,608 miles and the total cost of the refuse collection and disposal service was £37,020.

## Cesspool Emptying

The practice continued during the year of emptying house septic tanks and cesspools at a standard charge of £1 0s. 0d. and of clearing choked drains at dwelling houses at a fixed rate of 10s. 6d. per visit.

These services are very much appreciated and during the year in addition to routine work at the numerous Council Sewerage Plants the following work was carried out.

Number of Septic Tanks emptied by Council Vehicle	...	263
Number of Private Drains cleared	... ..	87

In carrying out the above work the Cesspool Emptying Vehicle covered a total of 12,627 miles.

## Abandoned Vehicles

Action was taken under the provisions of The Removal of Vehicles (England and Wales) Regulations, in respect of nine cars abandoned in the district, in the case of five of these cars, the Council had to secure their removal at a cost of £8 0s. 0d., the remaining four cars were removed by the owners. Three cars were also left on the Council tip after all means of identification had been removed.

I feel that this problem of the disposal of unwanted cars will increase and that the larger authorities will eventually have to seriously consider the provision of disposal plants.

## Meat Inspection

At the commencement of the year there were three licenced slaughterhouses in the area, but on the 31st December, only one slaughterhouse remained licenced, the position in respect of these slaughterhouses is as follows:—

Slaughterhouse Bank Farm, Mickle Trafford.

The ownership of the farm and slaughterhouse changed, and when the licence expired on the 31st October, 1966, no application for renewal was made.

Slaughterhouse Smithy Farm, Picton.

The licence in respect of this slaughterhouse expired on the 31st October, 1966, and an application for renewal was received, however, in view of the fact that these premises, at the time of my inspection, did not comply with The Slaughterhouses Hygiene and Cruelty Regulations, the Council refused to renew the licence.

Slaughterhouse Thomas Farm, Chorlton.

The licence in respect of this slaughterhouse expired on the 31st October, 1966, and an application for renewal was received, although the premises at the time of my inspection did not comply

with The Slaughterhouses Hygiene and Cruelty Regulations a considerable amount of work was being carried out, in view of this, the Council renewed the slaughterhouse licence for a period of two months to expire on the 31st December, 1966, in order to give the occupier time to complete the necessary work, the Council also resolved that the licence would not be renewed if the premises did not comply with the Regulations by the 31st December, 1966.

A considerable amount of the public health inspector's time is now being spent on meat inspection and in order to ensure 100 per cent. inspection of all animals slaughtered a total of 553 hours overtime had to be worked. The payment you make to the inspectors concerned in respect of the overtime necessary to carry out this essential but at times unpleasant duty is very much appreciated.

The table below gives in detail a summary of animals slaughtered and the conditions found:—

### **Carcases Inspected and Condemned**

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed ... ..	2665	300	420	8971	3372	15728
Number not inspected	—	—	—	—	—	—

### **All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci**

Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	2	—	5	1	4	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	560	251	10	756	1098	2675

### **Tuberculosis only**

Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	—	—	—	17	18

### **Cysticerci**

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	11	—	—	—	—	11
Carcases submitted to refrigeration ...	11	—	—	—	—	11
Generalized and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—



## Unsound Food Surrendered or Condemned

					Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Meat at Slaughterhouses	...	...			5	1	9
Meat at wholesale premises	...	...			—	17	20
Fish	...	...	...	...	—	—	29
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...		—	—	72
Other Foods	...	...	...	...	—	4	98
					6	4	4

## Poultry Inspection

There are three poultry processing establishments in the district with an approximate annual throughput of 12,841 birds. During the year 34 visits were made by the public health inspectors to these establishments, in order to maintain compliance with the various Acts and Regulations, and the total weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption was 687 lbs. The percentage of birds rejected as being unfit for human consumption was 1.7 per cent.

The largest of these poultry processing establishments situated at Bruera, closed towards the end of the year.

## Salvage

The following materials were salvaged during the year:—

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Non-Ferrous Metals		7	10	1	11	301	10	9
Textiles	... ..	12	14	2	27	197	1	6
		20	5	—	10	498	12	3

## Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses in the area.

## Clean Air Act, 1956

It has not been necessary to take any formal action in respect of the emission of smoke from industrial chimneys. There are no Smoke Control Areas in the district.

## Rodent Control

There are two Rodent Operatives employed in the district, both of whom are supplied with a 5 cwt. van, during the year your operatives covered a total of 18,132 miles carrying out treatments to various premises.

The following table summarises the visits made.

Private Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	2388
Agricultural Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	473
Business Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	478
Contracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1118
Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Total Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	5035

Number of poison baits laid 10,273.

Income from Contracts for the eradication of rats £814 6s. 8d.

## Ice Cream

There are 29 premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream and all of these sell the pre-wrapped variety.

The following 17 samples were obtained during the year with the results as indicated.

Number of samples Grade 1	...	...	...	...	14
Number of samples Grade 2	...	...	...	...	3
Number of samples Grade 3	...	...	...	...	—
Number of samples Grade 4	...	...	...	...	—
Total samples	...	...	...	...	17

## Food Complaints

Five complaints were received in respect of the following articles of food:—

**Milk**—Two complaints.

1. A substance resembling cement was found adhering to an empty milk bottle brought to the office.
2. A full milk bottle appeared dirty and on emptying the bottle and rinsing it, it was proved that the bottle had not been satisfactorily cleaned before use. The dairy concerned had not been satisfied with the bottle washing plant for some time and a new type of plant was subsequently installed.



**Bread**—Two complaints.

In both these cases the black object found in the loaf of bread was found to be grease/oil mixed with dough and baked in the loaf.

**Canned Meat**—One complaint.

This complaint was of a fly in a half used tin of corned beef, but some doubt existed as to when the fly gained access to the tin.

Very thorough investigations are made of all food complaints and the facts reported to the Public Health Committee. Proceedings were not taken in respect of the above, but a strong warning was given to the milk bottlers and the bread manufacturers.

### Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

There are 14 licenced caravan sites in the area but nine of these licences are in respect of one caravan. The total number of caravans on licenced sites in the area is 178, but could rise to a total of 215.

During the year 41 detailed inspections, in addition to incidental visits, were made in order to check compliance with Site Licence conditions and apart from a few relatively minor points, the condition of the sites were found to be satisfactory.

## HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

### Number of houses rendered fit

	Section 9, 10, 16 and 24 Housing Act, 1957		Public Health and similar Local Acts		Totals	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
(a) By Owner ...	50	1	423	7	473	8
(b) By Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	50	1	423	7	473	8

### HOUSING ACT, 1957

#### Individual Unfit Houses

Number of 1—Undertakings accepted (Section 16) ...	...	—
Number of 2—Closing Orders made (Section 17) ...	...	9
Number of 3—Demolition Orders made (Section 17) ...	...	12
Number of 4—Closing Orders made (Section 18) ...	...	1
Number of 5—Closing Orders determined (Section 27) ...	...	—
Number of 6—Closing Orders revoked and Demolition Orders substituted (Section 28) ...	...	—
Number of 7—Houses Demolished following Demolition Orders ...	...	4
Number of 8—Numbers of people displaced:—		
(a) Individuals ...	...	35
(b) Families ...	...	11

No Clearance Areas were represented during the year.

**Rent Act, 1957**

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received and one Certificate issued.

**Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963**

There are five boarding establishments licenced under the above Act and periodic inspections are made of the premises concerned.

**Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928—36**

The Council issue licences under the above Act for the storage of petroleum spirit, and in addition to routine inspections by your public health inspectors, officials of the Cheshire County Fire Brigade visit and advise on certain matters, this co-operation and assistance from the Chief Fire Officer is very much appreciated.

During the year 31 licences have been issued in respect of Public Service Stations and 58 licences for private installations.

**Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960**

Irregular visits are made to all food premises in the district and although it has been necessary to draw attention to relatively minor contraventions at certain premises, these have soon been put in order, and the general standard at food premises in the district is satisfactory.

In accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/67 the premises are catergorised as follows:—

		Complying with Reg.: 16 (w.h.b.)	Complying with Reg.: 19 (sink)
Cafes and Restaurants	24	24	24
Food Preparation Premises	68	68	68
Bakehouses	3	3	3
Public Houses	37	37	37
Shops	38	38	Not applicable
Total	170		

**Noise Abatement Act, 1960**

Only one complaint was received during the year that came within the province of the Above Act, and as a result of close co-operation between the operators of the club in question, who engaged a firm of heating and ventilating engineers, certain adaptations were carried out to the extractor fan which has abated the nuisance.

# Food and Drugs Act, 1955

I am grateful to Mr. W. K. Nattrass, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Cheshire County Council, for supplying the following information in respect of samples obtained in this area during 1966.

Name of Sample	Number obtained	Number adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality
Apples ... ..	1	—
Baking Powder ... ..	1	—
Biscuits ... ..	1	—
Bread ... ..	1	—
Bread—Milk ... ..	1	—
Brandy ... ..	2	—
Butter ... ..	1	—
Cake—Chocolate ... ..	1	—
Cauliflower ... ..	1	—
Cider ... ..	1	—
Coconut—Desiccated ... ..	1	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence ... ..	1	—
Coffe—Instant ... ..	1	—
Cream ... ..	1	—
Cream—Double Devon ... ..	1	—
Dripping ... ..	2	—
Fish Cakes ... ..	1	—
Gelatine—Edible ... ..	1	—
Gin ... ..	1	—
Honey ... ..	1	—
Ice Cream ... ..	1	—
Ice Lolly ... ..	3	—
Jam ... ..	1	—
Jelly—Table ... ..	2	—
Lard ... ..	1	—
Lettuce ... ..	1	—
Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil B.P.C.	1	—
Margarine ... ..	2	—
Marmalade ... ..	2	—
Meat Paste—Ham and Beef ... ..	1	—
Meat Paste—Tongue ... ..	1	—
Milk ... ..	96	6
Milk—Condensed ... ..	1	—
Mincemeat ... ..	1	—
Mustard ... ..	1	—
Orange Drink ... ..	1	—
Pears—Tinned ... ..	1	—
Perry—Champagne ... ..	1	—
Pork Luncheon Meat ... ..	1	—

Name of Sample	Number obtained	Number adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality
Rum ... ..	1	—
Salad Cream ... ..	1	—
Salmon Spread with Butter ... ..	1	—
Sausage—Pork ... ..	3	—
Soup—Vegetable ... ..	1	—
Sugar—Demerara ... ..	1	—
Syrup—Golden ... ..	1	—
Tomatoes ... ..	1	—
Vinegar—Pure Malt ... ..	2	—
Vodka ... ..	1	—
Yoghourt ... ..	1	—
Whiskey ... ..	2	—
	<hr/> 157 <hr/>	<hr/> 7 <hr/>

#### Particulars of Samples not up to Standard

No.	Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
1.	Milk (Untreated)	Containing 3.5 % extraneous water.	Further sample (No. 5) obtained.
2.	Desiccated Coconut	Containing 60 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide.	Manufacturers cautioned
3.	Milk (Untreated)	2.3 % deficient in solids- not-fat. Contains 0.2 I.U./ml penicillin. (Recom- mended max. limit 0.05 I.U./ml.	Producer cautioned Cert. No. 2930.
4.	Milk (Channel Islands Untreated Farm Bottled)	2.5 % deficient in milk fat.	Bottler cautioned
5.	Milk (Untreated)	Sub-standard but genuine. 3.5 % deficient in solids- not-fat.	No action.
6.	Milk (Channel Islands Untreated Farm Bottled)	Containing 14.1 % extraneous water.	Prosecution—case dismissed.

No.	Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
7.	Milk (Untreated Farm Bottled)	Sub-standard but genuine. 4.7% deficient in solids- not-fat.	No action.

### Particulars of Food Complaints from Private Purchasers

No.	From	Nature	Remarks
1.	Cheshire County Council School	Glass in Milk	No Action insufficient Evidence

### Factories Act, 1961

The following tables give details of the inspections carried out of the various factories in the district during the year. The 23 defects noted were remedied soon after the owners' attention had been drawn, by letter, to the work required.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities .....	2	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	45	240	16	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	35	51	—	—
Total .....	82	293	16	—

Particulars (1)	No. of Cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	12	12	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp. (S.3) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventila- tion (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	7	7	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not inclu- ding offences rela- ting to Outwork	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	23	23	—	1	—

## Outwork

There are no outworkers on the register.



**CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

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**South-West Cheshire  
Divisional Health Committee**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**1966**

**DR. W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.**  
**(Divisional Medical Officer)**

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St. Martin's Lodge  
54 Nicholas Street  
Chester

Telephone: Chester 24678 (Extn. 343/344)

# **ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH SERVICES OF THE SOUTH-WEST CHESHIRE DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1966**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Divisional Health Services for the year 1966. The Division comprises of the Borough of Ellesmere Port and the Rural districts of Chester and Tarvin.

The total population has increased from 97,780 in 1965, to 100,530 in 1966. The area of the Division is 115,584 acres.

The year under review was a very busy year for the Division. Many new projects were started, and existing services were, in several instances, enlarged to meet an increasing demand.

It was also a year of staff changes and staff shortages, due to difficulties in replacing staff and illness of staff. All these combined to make the first half of the year exacting.

I feel I must pay tribute to Clerical, Nursing and Specialist staff who worked willingly to make these new ventures a success, often when normal routine was making a heavy demand on their time, and energies.

Four clinics were opened during the year. One at Great Sutton was a 'purpose built clinic' designed by the County Architect. This clinic is already very busy and in addition to routine child welfare, school health and ante-natal and dental sessions also has Family Planning and Marriage Guidance Sessions. Facilities have also been given to the Regional Hospital Board for Paediatric and Geriatric clinics.

The other clinics are child welfare clinics in rented premises at Ashton and Elton and Little Sutton.

The Little Sutton clinic is held in a purpose built Community Centre, in which the Divisional Committee has one room for its permanent use for storage and for use as a consulting room. At the clinic session other rooms are made available as usual in any of our rented clinic accommodation.

The year saw the start of two projects to assist in the prevention or early diagnosis of latent illness. These were the Cervical Smear clinics and the Health Check for Pensioners. Whilst the clinics have both been successfully launched it is too early to fully evaluate their effectiveness.

The steady increase in the Home Help Service has necessitated an increase in the supervisory staff, and we now have two supervisors controlling the service in the Division. This is of considerable benefit when absences occur due to leave or sickness, as continuity of the service is guaranteed which was not always the case in the past.

The computer is being increasingly used by the Health Department for recording and tabulating purposes. This includes statistics of births, school medical records, blind registers, etc. In addition a pilot scheme to control the routine of immunisation has been undertaken and the South-West Division is being used as the pilot area. After considerable reasearch and planning all records from the start of the year are now recorded in the computer, in magnetic tape and after a period of trial runs from the 1st October, the immunisation programme has been operated by the computer.

The increasing aid available to the handicapped in their homes is still not always known to patients or their families. In order to broadcast this knowledge an Aids to Handicapped Exhibition was created, showing the gadgets available and the adaptions to homes that are possible to make the handicapped more independent. This exhibition was shown at the Chester Royal Infirmary and also at the County Show at Hooton Park.

I wish to record my appreciation of the support received from the Chairman and members of the Committee throughout the year, to the County Medical Officer and his staff for their generous help, to Mr. R. J. Bernie, Clerk of the Committee and to the clerical staff for its co-operation on all occasions.

W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Divisional Medical Officer.

# CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

## SOUTH-WEST CHESHIRE

### DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966

### CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

#### Ante-Natal Clinics

There are two Ante-Natal clinics held in the division. These clinics are staffed by Consultant Obstetricians, Midwives and Health Visitors. Mothers also attend at these clinics for Post Natal examination.

Instruction is provided in mothercraft for those attending the Ante-Natal clinics by means of talks, demonstrations, discussion groups and the showing of film strips and films. Relaxation classes are held in conjunction with the Ante-Natal clinics.

Attendance figures at the two clinics are set out below. These show an increase in attendances for the Ante-Natal clinics, but a regrettable fall in attendance for Post-natal examination.

	ANTE-NATAL		POST-NATAL	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
Ellesmere Port ...	479	2121	124	125
Little Sutton ...	192	850	65	68

Dental facilities are available free of charge to expectant and nursing mothers, and during the year seven women received treatment.

Clinics for Ante-Natal and Post-Natal mothers are held as follows:

#### Ante-Natal Clinics

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.

Monday morning and Wednesday afternoon each week.

Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton.

Friday morning each week.

#### Midwives Clinics and Preparation Clinics

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.

Monday afternoon each week.

Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton.

Thursday afternoon each week.

#### Dental Clinics (Expectant Mothers)

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.

By appointment.

Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton.

By appointment.

## CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Attendances at clinics throughout the Division continue to be good. At the clinics advice is given in child management and feeding. Children are medically examined at their first attendance and subsequently as required. Immunisation is given and routine screening procedures performed.

A new purpose built Clinic was opened at Great Sutton, replacing the existing clinic in Little Sutton. A clinic was opened at the Old Persons Community Centre, Little Sutton, replacing the clinic held in Castrol Social Club at Overpool. New Clinics were also established in the Village Hall, Elton, and the Parish Room, Ashton. All of these clinics have been well attended.

New cases and attendances at individual clinics:

			New Cases		Total Attendances	
			0—1	0—1	1—2	2—5
Barrow	...	...	10	164	49	105
Christleton	...	...	38	365	125	123
Farndon	...	...	22	311	121	82
Great Boughton	...	...	36	341	107	93
Huntington	...	...	42	311	155	60
Kelsall	...	...	46	399	129	116
Malpas	...	...	37	465	126	124
Saughall	..	...	45	395	108	114
Tarvin	...	...	34	348	150	176
Tattenhall	...	...	30	189	47	27
Upton	...	...	226	2407	298	165
Waverton	...	...	33	418	93	51
Ellesmere Port, Stanney Lane	...	...	465	3631	361	182
*Ellesmere Port, Overpool			7	49	2	—
Ellesmere Port, Westminster			77	488	90	107
Great Sutton	...	...	210	1744	223	170
Vicars Cross	...	...	141	1675	293	327
†Little Sutton (Community Centre)			66	610	75	12
‡Elton	...	...	40	140	16	22
§Ashton	...	...	40	220	62	40
			<hr/> 1645	<hr/> 14670	<hr/> 2630	<hr/> 2096

\*One quarter only.

†Six months.

‡Nine months—Clinic once per month.

§Nine months.



## Attendances of children under five at the following Specialist Clinics:

	New Cases	Total Attendances
Ophthalmic ... ..	40	94
E.N.T. under five ... ..	15	30

## DENTAL CLINICS

	No. of Inspections	No. of Visits	No. of Extractions	No. of Fillings
Children 0—5 years ...	128.	259	193	137 .
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ... ..	7	20	7	6
Dentures supplied ... ..	...	...	...	1

## AUDIOLOGY CLINICS

Under Five		Over Five	
1st visit	Re-visit	1st visit	Re-visit
3	14	2	11

## Screening Tests of Hearing

Health Visitors who have been specially trained in the technique carry out routine tests of hearing on babies of nine months and over at the Child Welfare Clinics.

Where necessary children are referred to the Ear Nose and Throat clinics staffed by consultant surgeons and to Professor Taylor and his colleagues from the Manchester University Department for Education of the Deaf. These clinics deal with children of pre-school age and of school age having hearing defects.

## SCREENING CLINICS

	New Cases	Re-Tests	Passed	Failed
Ellesmere Port ...	441	53	434	60
Great Boughton ...	132	9	128	13
Little Sutton/ Gt. Sutton	220	21	227	14
Tarvin ... ..	48	—	47	1
Upton ... ..	198	13	183	28
Farndon ... ..	22	—	22	—
	<hr/> 1061	<hr/> 96	<hr/> 1041	<hr/> 116

## Phenylketenuria

All babies are tested by Health Visitors either at home or in the Clinic for Phenylketenuria, one of the causes of backwardness in children. Early recognition and treatment of this condition prevents any deterioration taking place.



## Child Welfare Clinics are held as follows:

- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port  
Tuesday and Friday afternoons each week
- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port  
Young Children's Clinic (age 2—5) Fourth Thursday afternoon  
in each month
- Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton  
Monday afternoon each week  
Young Children's Clinic (age 2—5) First Tuesday afternoon  
each month
- Old People's Community Centre, Chester Road, Little Sutton  
Thursday morning each week
- Congregational Church Hall, Grace Road, Ellesmere Port  
Wednesday afternoon each week
- Parish Room, Ashton  
First and third Wednesday afternoon each month
- Village Hall, Barrow  
First and third Wednesday afternoon each month
- Women's Institute, Christleton  
First and third Thursday afternoon each month
- Village Hall, Elton  
First and third Monday afternoon each month
- Chapel House, Farndon, Nr. Chester  
First and third Tuesday afternoon each month
- Congregational Church Hall, Great Boughton  
Second and fourth Tuesday afternoon each month
- Village Hall, Huntington, Chester  
Second and fourth Wednesday afternoon each month
- Parish Hall, Kelsall  
First and third Tuesday afternoon each month
- Jubilee Hall, Maplas  
First, third and fifth Monday afternoon each month
- Vernon Institute, Saughall  
First and third Monday afternoon each month
- The Vicarage, Tarvin  
Second and fourth Wednesday afternoon each month
- Barbour Institute, Tattenhall  
First and third Monday afternoon each month
- Welfare Centre, Upton  
Thursday afternoon each week
- Presbyterian Church Hall, Waverton  
Second and fourth Tuesday afternoon each month

## Dental Clinics (Pre-School, School Children)

- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port  
By appointment
- Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton  
By appointment

## Audiology and Screening Clinics

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port

Tuesday afternoon each week

School Children Monday morning alternate weeks

Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton

Third Tuesday afternoon each month

Welfare Centre, Weston Grove, Upton

Second and fourth Friday afternoon each month

## Rural Clinics

By appointment, as required

## WELFARE FOODS MINISTRY AND PROPRIETARY BRANDS

The distribution of Welfare Foods both Ministry and Proprietary Brands continued to operate satisfactorily, and our appreciation is due to the voluntary workers who give many hours of their time to assist in this capacity both at clinics, and at voluntary distribution points.

## Ministry

National	Cod		Orange	
Dried Milk	Liver Oil	A/D Tablets	Juice	Total
10,496	1,368	1,435	18,892	32,191

## Proprietary Brands

Proprietary Branded Infant Foods continue to show an increase, offsetting the slight decrease in Ministry Welfare Foods.

Ministry Welfare Foods are distributed at the following centres:—

## Welfare Clinics

Ellesmere Port	Great Boughton
Little Sutton	Huntington
Great Sutton	Kelsall
Westminster Ward,	Vicars Cross
Ellesmere Port	Malpas
Ashton	Saughall
Barrow	Tarvin
Christleton	Tattenhall
Elton	Upton
Farndon	Waverton

## Voluntary Persons

Broxton Tilston

Proprietary Brands of Welfare Foods are issued at the Welfare Clinics.

## DAY NURSERY

The Day Nursery has many friends in the community and it is pleasing to record the gift of a climbing frame from The Ellesmere Port Inner Wheel, and the gift of a rocking horse, made in their own

time, by the boys of Stanney Lane Secondary Modern School.

Attendances throughout the year have fluctuated; whilst at times the Nursery is full to capacity, at other times there are, regrettably, occasions when attendances are poor. Some of the absences are due to the seasonal ailments. In other instances they are due to the lack of responsibility of social problem parents to their children, who for one reason or another fail to bring them to the Nursery. Certain of the children are admitted for the benefit of the child not necessarily for the benefit of the parents, and whilst absences are to be deplored it is essential to keep the child's name on the register to ensure that as far as possible the child receives care, attention, and nourishment.

Everything is done to encourage the parents to bring their children. Poor attenders are followed up by the Health Visitors and Child Care Officers.

The Nursery is a 50 place training Nursery, and in an endeavour to maintain an average attendance near to this figure, we have had 65—70 children on the register. Further increase in the number on the register is impracticable due to the risk of severe overcrowding should attendances improve.

It is pleasing to be able to say that the Nursery fulfills a social need, and whilst in years gone by there were many non-priority cases, all cases have now a priority classification. Four children—deaf and wearing hearing aids were placed in the nursery prior to their going to Boarding Special School. Living with a group of children helped them, making the transition from home to boarding school.

Cases were referred for admission from several sources. Parents, General Practitioners, Health Visitors, Assistant Medical Officers and the Area Children's Officer.

The Nursery is approved by the Ministry of Health as a training nursery for Nursery Students and during the year two Nursery Students were in training.

During 1966 one student sat the examination for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate for Nursery Nurses and she was successful.

Facilities continue to be made available to local schools for the older girls to attend for training in mothercraft. Also students from several courses visited the Nursery as part of their instruction in social services and technique of child care. These were Teacher Training Students, Pupil Health Visitors and Pupil Midwives. Also students on the Pre-Nursing Course at the College of Further Education.

At the close of the year there were 65 children on the register all of whom were priority cases.

	Daily Average No. Attending	Total Attendances
Aged 0—2 years	18.5	4496
Aged 2—5 years	25.0	6142

## MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

Number of births during the year 2,040 (including 23 stillbirths).  
(Adjusted for inward and outward transfers).

### HOME HELP SERVICE

The continued demand over the past year for this Service made it necessary to ease the burden carried by the Supervisor. During the year the Division was divided into two and a second Supervisor was appointed. At the same time the two Supervisors were made responsible for the service in the rural areas relieving the Health Visitors, who up to this time had this task.

Recruitment of Help varies considerably from area to area in the Division. To prevent wastage the County Health Committee has allowed that bus fares be paid and normal rates be paid in excess of half hour to assist Helps travelling distances to get to cases.

Number of persons supplied with Domestic Help:—

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
154	185	237	274	334	395	421	398

Number of persons for whom there was a continued need for the supply of help as at 31st December, of each year:—

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
84	112	136	169	193	218	229	237

Number of hours supplied:—

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
32,126	38,805	50,218	59,533	65,337	72,081	75,885	72,039

The supply of this service in the main is to the aged and infirm, the chronic sick, who without help would undoubtedly require hostel or hospital accommodation. In some instances the help is only required on one, two or three days per week, in other cases help is supplied each day.

The following is a summary of Domestic Help supplied to persons with a continued need as at the 31st December, 1966:—

One case has been in receipt of help for eleven years.

Two cases have been in receipt of help for ten years.

One case has been in receipt of help for nine years.

Three cases have been in receipt of help for eight years.

Six cases have been in receipt of help for seven years.

Thirteen cases have been in receipt of help for six years.

Seventeen cases have been in receipt of help for five years.

Twenty-two cases have been in receipt of help for four years.

Twenty-four cases have been in receipt of help for three years.

Thirty-two cases have been in receipt of help for two years.

Forty-six cases have been in receipt of help for one year.

Seventy cases have been in receipt of help for less than one year.



Three hundred and ninety eight persons received Domestic Help during the year and the following is an analysis of the types of cases to whom help was given.

(a) Persons over 65	...	...	...	...	...	269
(b) Chronic Sick including T.B.	...	...	...	...	...	22
(c) Mentally Disordered	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	71
(e) Others	...	...	...	...	...	36

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

(a) Number of new applicants	196 (of these 51 were cancelled)
(b) Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31/12/66	134
(c) Number of cases attended during the year	398
(d) Number of cases of continued need at 31/12/66	237
(e) Number of hours Domestic Help supplied	72039
(f) Amount recovered from Future Recovery cases	£642 6s. 9d.
(g) 53 cases were brought to the attention of the Committee during the year.	

Eighteen Cases were defined as Future Recovery cases.

In two Future Recovery cases collection was deferred.

In eight Future Recovery cases recovery of the accumulative balance was approved.

In 19 cases arrears were cancelled.

In five cases the assessment was reduced.

In one case the Clerk of the County Council was asked to take steps to recover arrears.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE

### (1) Tuberculosis

(a) Removed from area	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	16
(c) Died	...	...	...	...	...	3
(d) Number on the Register at the close of the year	...	...	...	...	...	582

### (B) Nursing Equipment

Nine hundred and sixty-one articles were loaned to elderly, nursing and handicapped persons during the year. The period of loan varies in accordance with the needs, in the first instance the loan is for three months which can be extended if required.

The Nursing Equipment is mainly stored at the Divisional Offices, Chester and Ellesmere Port, the following is a list of the various



items held:—

Invalid Wheelchairs  
Sheets, single  
Sheets, draw  
Sheets, rubber/plastic  
Air Rings  
Walking Sticks  
Special Spastic Chair  
Water/Air Beds  
Bed Pulley  
Back Rests  
Bed Pans  
Urinals  
Adjustable Tables  
Ramp  
Helping Hand

Sputum Mugs  
Sputum Flasks  
Hoyer Hoist  
Dunlopillo Mattresses  
Dunlopillo Cushions  
Bed Cages  
Nocturnal Enuresis Alarm  
Beds with Chain and Handle  
Three and Four legged Walking Aids  
Commodore  
Crutches  
Special Toddlers Walking Aid  
Bonaped Walking Aid  
Fireguards

In addition the District Nurse/Midwives in the Rural areas each have a small stock of the smaller items, bedpans, urinals, rubber sheets, etc.

### **(C) Handicapped Persons**

- (i) There are 127 cases on handicapped persons register many of whom are in employment. These cases are now having routine visits from an Occupational Therapist who assesses their needs, i.e. adaptations; occupational therapy; liaison with Disabled Re-settlement Officer to obtain suitable employment; or encourages them to attend the Handicapped Club.
- (ii) Number of Persons in the area registered with the Chester and District Blind Welfare Society—148.  
Number of Partially Sighted Persons in the area registered with the Chester and District Blind Welfare Society—20.
- (iii) Number of Persons registered as Deaf and Dumb, Hard of Hearing—59.
- (iv) Adaptations were carried out in the houses of thirteen handicapped persons.
- (v) **Disabled Drivers Car Badges**  
There were three new applicants for disabled Driver Car Badges. At the close of the year there were 32 Disabled Car Drivers on the register.

### **Handicapped Persons' Club, Ellesmere Port**

The Handicapped Persons' Club continued to operate satisfactorily at the York Road, Ellesmere Port premises. The club is open each Thursday afternoon and at the close of the year there was 16 members. The total attendances throughout the year was 502. There is an Occupational Therapist in attendance, who supervises the club, and assists the members in rehabilitation. Several members have become very proficient at making articles, and to

give them extra time and space an additional session, devoted to working is being postulated. Also an extra session exclusively for the elderly handicapped may also be started as there are sufficient in this category to justify a separate meeting. This session would of necessity tend more to the social, rather than to the rehabilitation aspects, of the normal club session.

I am very grateful to the members of the W.V.S. for their assistance both at the club and arranging social activities, visits and entertainments, etc.

**(D) Convalescence**

Six persons were sent for convalescence during the year.

**PREVENTION OF ILLNESS**

**Cervical Smear Clinics**

Three clinics, dealing with cervical smears, were started during the year. They were located at Stanney Lane, Great Sutton and Upton clinics.

A delay in starting the clinics was due to a shortage of suitably trained technicians in hospital pathological laboratories. This has now been overcome.

The clinics have been very popular and initially the waiting list was four to five months, but by increasing the number of sessions this is being reduced. As well as testing for cancer of the cervix, the patients are also examined to eliminate cancer of the breast which is four times more prevalent than the cervical cancer.

Number attended	...	...	...	...	...	...	918
Number referred for further investigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of treatable cancer conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

**Elderly Fit Persons Clinics**

This clinic is devised to provide a service for elderly, who do not feel the need to attend their doctor. The clinic gives a comprehensive medical check-up. The intention is that small defects or disabilities in their early stages can be found and treated before they become severe and also before they handicap the person. Often failing eye sight, increasing deafness or a foot defect can make a person frightened of tackling today's traffic. Whereas with new glasses, a hearing aid or chiropody treatment, these obstacles can be overcome.

The clinic is held monthly at Stanney Lane Clinic and is staffed by a retired Health Visitor and a retired General Practitioner.

During the portion of the year the clinic operated:—

Forty-two attended of whom—sixteen were referred to their own doctor for further treatment; one was referred for a cervical smear; one was referred to the chiropodist; four were referred to social agencies, e.g. Ministry of Social Security.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Visitors and medical staff are giving talks to many voluntary societies and going into schools to give talks on different aspects of health and hygiene. To assist them a film projector or a slide projector and other aids are available for use during talks and discussions.

Senior pupils are encouraged to visit the Day Nursery and the Clinics at Stanney Lane and Weston Grove, Upton, by arrangements with the Domestic Science and Head Teachers.

Special features on selected items are on display at the main Clinics and the staff shows considerable ingenuity in devising eye-catching arrangements. Two large demonstrations showing what the Health Department can do to assist patients and also to show aids and adaptations possible, were shown at the Chester Royal Infirmary and also at the Cheshire Show.

The creation of a Merseyside Committee on cancer education has resulted in several voluntary societies having lectures on this most important subject.

## PROBLEM FAMILIES

Quarterly meetings are held to ensure that the most effective use is made of all those concerned with problem families and children who may have been neglected or ill-treated. Smaller group meetings to discuss any individual families are called between quarterly meetings if circumstances require this to be done.

These meetings are presided over by the Area Children's Officer and the following list indicates the representatives normally attending:—

- Divisional Medical Officer
- Health Visitor
- Welfare Department Case Worker
- N.S.P.C.C. Inspector
- Representative of Local Housing Departments
- Ministry of Social Security
- School Attendance Officers
- Mental Health Welfare Worker
- Representatives of Local Voluntary Bodies including C.A.B.
- Probation Officer

Selected cases are discussed at these meetings when observations are made by those intimately concerned. After due deliberation it is usually agreed that the main supervision and investigation for the time being will be delegated to the appropriate worker who, in the meantime, will keep in touch with those others most concerned with the case in question.

Such arrangements prevent a continual stream of workers calling at the home in a short space of time.



It will be appreciated that these meetings present at times insuperable problems, whilst others present opportunities for help and supervision. In many instances the constant supervision employed, whilst not solving a particular problem is often able to stop further deterioration and to maintain a family on an improved standard.

## CHIROPODY SERVICE

At the commencement of the year there were 785 persons on the register for Chiropody treatment. During the year a further 145 applications were received of whom 114 were granted treatment free of charge, 25 at half cost, six were not eligible. At the end of the year there were 791 persons on the register receiving Chiropody treatment.

### Details of Service provided

Place of Treatment	No. of Patients	Over 65 No. of Treatments	Physically Handicapped No. of Patients	Handicapped No. of Treatments
Chiropodist's				
Surgery	427	2369	11	47
Home of Patient ...	369	1964	8	29

No. of cases in which the County Council paid full fee ... 794

No. of cases in which the County Council paid part fee ... 81

The service is available to persons over the age of 65 years, physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers recommended for such treatment, by their family doctor or district nurse. Persons who receive any National Assistance benefit, or whose sole income is the National Retirement Pension, are eligible for free treatment under the provisions of the scheme. Persons in receipt of an income from other sources may have to pay towards the cost of the treatment, depending on the amount of the additional income. Treatment in the first instant is monthly for the first six months, thereafter alternate months, unless a recommendation is received from either the patient's Doctor, the District Nurse or the Chiropodist, requesting further monthly treatment.

The patients are allowed to choose from a list of recognised Chiropodists, the Chiropodist they wish to attend for treatment. In some cases when the patient cannot attend the Chiropodist's surgery the Chiropodist can visit the patient at his/her home.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

### Adult Training Centre

Attendances throughout the year have been 17,395 attendances

out of a possible 2,240, the absences being mainly due to hospitalisation, short term care, parents holidays, and casual absences.

Number on the Register at the commencement of the year ... 90

Number on the Register at the close of the year ... 96

Work from contracts has been reasonably steady a further new contract has been arranged, repacking some 800 gross of cleaning cloths. The Centre is somewhat handicapped by the lack of storage space.

Additional storage space is planned in a future building programme.

The Hairdressing Unit, built at the Centre, has proved a valuable morale booster. The female trainees wash and set the hair of other trainees. An appointments book is kept, trainees making their appointment and ensuring that the appointment is kept. One of the trainees who has now left the area showed great aptitude for this kind of work and her parents hope to be able to place her as an apprentice in a Hairdressing Salon. Another female trainee has had some success in swimming—she has won a Bronze Medal for Life Saving. One boy has been trained to use the Electrical Welding Equipment and under supervision makes wrought iron telephone tables.

We have had a successful year in placing trainees in employment; seven trainees being placed and are still in employment.

A considerable amount of Social Training is now undertaken with reasonable success. Several trips with small parties have been made to the local shopping centre and to Chester for traffic training, social sight training, monetary values. When possible mixed discussion groups are formed in a relaxed and informal atmosphere. Subjects range from, Smoking, Television, 'Pop' and Serious Music to Atom Bombs. The trainees were taken for their annual outing on a coach tour of North Wales, having lunch in a restaurant in Bettws-y-coed, the behaviour of the trainees was exemplary.

Special duties worked by trainees on 'Rota' consisting of Toilet Forecourt, and Domestic duties are carried out extremely well. The trainees in charge of the respective duty party are obliged by the other trainees who appreciate their turn to be 'in charge'.

The total income of contract work and the manufacture of numerous items totalled £1,820 18s. 10d. during the year. The trainees are paid a work bonus in addition to an attendance pay, and the total amount paid during the year was £1,077 19s. 0d.



# VACCINATION OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16 COMPLETED DURING 1966

## A. Completed Primary Courses—Number of persons under age 16

Year of Birth

Type of Vaccine or Dose	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959— 62	Others under Age 16	Total at Clinics	By G.P.'s.
1. Quadruple DTTP ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple DTP .....	339	1100	140	58	91	6	819	935
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus ...	2	5	—	1	1	—	2	7
5. Diphtheria .....	—	4	2	2	6	14	8	20
6. Pertussis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus .....	—	—	6	—	4	9	1	18
8. Salk (Poliomyelitis) ...	—	1	18	—	—	—	2	22
9. Sabin (Poliomyelitis)...	299	1110	194	89	188	150	904	1126

## B. Reinforcing Doses—Number of persons under age 16

Year of Birth

Type of Vaccine or Dose	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959— 62	Others under Age 16	Total at Clinics	By G.P.'s.
1. Quadruple DTTP ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Triple DTP .....	2	21	78	34	263	56	171	283
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus ...	—	—	4	1	101	25	22	109
5. Diphtheria .....	—	—	3	—	3	15	6	15
6. Pertussis .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
7. Tetanus .....	—	—	2	—	1	10	—	13
8. Salk (Poliomyelitis) ...	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	5
9. Sabin (Poliomyelitis)...	2	16	58	36	273	108	121	362

### Booster Immunisation at Schools

Diphtheria only ...	...	...	...	...	...	701
Diphtheria/Tetanus ...	...	...	...	...	...	587
Poliomyelitis Sabin ...	...	...	...	...	...	500

## C. Smallpox Vaccination

No. of Persons	1966	1965	Year of Birth 1964— 62	1961— 51	Others Under 16 years of age	Total At Clinics	By G.P.'s.
(i) Vaccinated .....	40	488	614	158	67	512	1198
(ii) Re-vaccinated .....	—	3	23	157	160		

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REGARDING CHILDREN VACCINATED UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

0—3 months    3—6 months    6—9 months    9—12 months

No. Vaccinated .....	3	20	14	36
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### B.C.G. VACCINATION

No. of Consent Forms issued ...	...	...	...	...	1382
No. of Consent Forms returned with parents' consent ...	...	...	...	...	1203
No. of Children Heaf tested ...	...	...	...	...	1039
No. of Children positive to Heaf Test ...	...	...	...	...	128
No. of Children negative to Heaf Test ...	...	...	...	...	866
No. of Children B.C.G. Vaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	864

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1966

DISTRICT	DISEASE																	
	Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles		Pneumonia		Food Poisoning		Encephalitis		Meningitis		Ophthalmic Neonatorum	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ellesmere Port Municipal Borough ...	18	18	5	6	33	20	499	434	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Chester Rural District .....	17	21	12	11	9	1	83	97	4	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tarvin Rural District .....	1	—	21	20	—	—	89	82	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL .....	36	39	38	37	42	21	671	613	5	2	4	3	1	—	—	2	1	—

# **STATISTICS RELATING TO CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON NOTIFICATION REGISTERS OF DISTRICT COUNCILS IN THE DIVISION**

	Males			Females			Total	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1. Cases on Register at 1/1/66 .....	238	70	308	209	60	269	447	130
2. Cases notified and transfers into area during year .....	18	—	18	5	1	6	23	1
3. Number of Cases removed from Register during year .....	12	—	12	7	—	7	19	—
4. Number of Cases on Register at 31/12/66 .....	244	70	314	207	61	268	451	131
							582	

\* This figure is made up as follows:—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1. Ellesmere Port M.B. ....	201	41	242
2. Chester R.D.C. ....	157	41	198
3. Tarvin R.D.C. ....	93	49	142
	451	131	582







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